THE PHILADELPHIA CHURCHMAN CHOSEN ON THE SECOND ROLLCALL-A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE-SERMON OF THE RETIR-

ING MODERATOR. IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Saratoga, May 17.-For the third time in three years Danville Seminary, of Kentucky, has a epresentative in the Moderator's chair of the General Assembly. In 1892 Dr. W. C. Young, the president of Centre College, at Danville, was chosen Moderator at Portland, Ore. Last year Washington, Professor Willis G. Craig, of Chicago, born and educated in Kentucky, a pupil of Dr. Young's father, was the presiding offer, and to-day, after nearly three hours of balloting, with three opposing candidates, Dr. Smuel A. Mutchmore, of Philadelphia, the Ediof "The Presbyterian" and the paster of Memorial Church of that city, was elected. Four candidates were placed in nomination, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, of Portland, Ore., the host of the Assembly two years ago, a graduate of Lane Seminary, a friend of all home missionaries North and South, East and West, a ripe scholar and a popular preacher, was the first candidate named. Another candidate from the Pacific Coast was Dr. John W. Dinsmore, of San José, The third, placed in nomination by Dr. Howard Duffield, of New-York, was James Gardner, of Gloversville, N. Y., the present Moderator of the New-York Synod, Dr. Mutchmore was named by Dr. Young, and his nomination was seconded by Dr. R. S. Holmes, of Pittsburg. On the first rollcall Dr. Brown received 223 votes; Dr. Mutchmore, 207; Dr. Gardner, 96, and Dr. Dinsmore, 24, This result was reached, however, after several votes had been changed, and nearly all the New-York City votes had been transferred from Dr. Gardner to Dr. Mutchmore. Dr. Duffield then withdrew the name of Dr. Gardner, and Dr. Noble that of Dr. Dinsmore. The second rollcall was taken with this result: 550 votes east, of which Dr. Murchmore received 286 and Dr. Brown 269. Dr. Mutchmore was then, upon vote, declared unanimously elected

DR. CRAIG'S STIRRING SERMON.

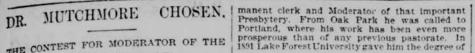
The morning session was entirely taken up with the sermon of Dr. Craig, the retiring Moderator, The subject was the importance of declaring to the world "all the counsel of God." After referring to the delightful year, from an evangelistic point of view, that the Presbyterian Church had experienced, he said that with vision clarified and close communion with God, the Church might well look upon the fundamental principles which underlie its organized life; upon the distinctive elements of church administration, which may need its consideration; upon the great questions which agitate the thinkers of the period, and upon the wide field of destitute humanity which still awaits the advance of Christian evangelization. He took up the lines of thought that the Presbyterian Church is representative and that it stands for something definite. "Wherever it is known." he said, "it signifies a something in the domain of doctrine, spirit and purpose which can be readily stated, easily understood and firmly grasped as a reality. realism of our Church is a recommendation to the world and to men in whose behalf it proposes to pursue its definite way, and it is the undoubted source of its noblest successes in the field of Christian work."

Dr. Craig called upon the commissioners to stand together in solid phalanx for the highest Presbyterian welfare, and closed with the expression of the hope that there would soon be

the citizens and students. During the war he was an outspoken Union man and served on a committee under Generals Fremont and Halleck to promote the interests of the Government. At the close of the year 1862 he went to Carondelet, then a suburb of St. Louis, built the Carondelet Avenue Church and dedicated it free from debt. Dr. Mutchmore was called to the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia in 1865, and took charge of it on January 1, 1866. Nearly two hundred people were added to the church within a few months during a revival which followed. The next spring the congresation under his leadership, moved to Franklinst. and Columbia-ave., where the present sub-Stantial edifice was erected at a cost of \$70,000. The seven years pastorate was one of great

prosperity, more than five hundred persons being added upon confession of faith. Later he was transferred to the Alexander Presbyterian Church, where a large debt was paid and great improve-The membership was increased here fourfold in a short time. Of the \$44,000 raised to pay the debt and to make the improvements, Dr. Mutchmore gave \$12,000 himself. During this pastorate Dr. Mutchmore built the Me-morial Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, of which he is now pastor, and to which he removed is 1881, which numbers over seven hundred communicants, and has begun a new work in building a chapel at Nineteenth and York sts., which Promises to grow into a church in the near future. He became proprietor of "The Presbyterian" in 163, and has contributed weekly to its columns wer since. He is the author of two volumes of travel and observation in European and Oriental "A Visit of Japheth to Sham and Ham," "The Mogul, the Mongol, the Mikado, and Missionary"; also a volume of sermons now

A Ress, entitled, "Spiritual Volapuk." DE BROWN'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, the unsuccessful candiis one of the youngest men ever mentioned for the important office of Moderator. This fact alone led to his defeat, for several men said they have voted for him if he had been older. He was born in Holliston, Mass., in 1846. He is of Senuine Puritan stock. His father was among he first who responded to the call for volunat the outbreak of the Civil War, and was among the many whose lives were sacrificed to preserve the Union. Soon after his death Mrs. Brown and her two sons went to Wisconsin. At the set of eighteen the elder son was converted, and determined to study for the ministry. He chiefed Wabash College, in Crawfordsville, Ind. and by hard work outside of study hours and during his vacation, he was graduated in 1880 and by hard work outside of study hours and during his vacation he was graduated in 1880 with the highest honors of his class. In September he entered Lane Theological Seminary, it taking the full course, and to this fact may be credited he deleat, also, as not a few men were a straid of one graduated so recently from this tor of a missionary church in Wisconsin. After a successful work there he accepted a call to the Oak Park Presbyterian Church in the suburbs of Chicago, where in the and built up a congregation of nearly 200 members. Though only about thirty years of age when he left Chicago, he had already been per-





THE REV. DR. S. A. MUTCHMORE.

D. Dr. Brown's church is the most influen-tial in the Northwest, and one of the most im-portant, from a missionary point of view, in the denomination, in welcoming the new Moderator Dr. Craig poke of his fraternal feeling for Dr. Mutchmore and his fitness for the position. To this friendly address Dr. Mutchmore feel-ngly realized.

ingly replied. A movement is on foot to have a new religious paper printed in inexpensive form for general distribution among all the families in the Presby-terian Church, in addition to its present mis-sionary magazine, "The Church at Home and

Abroad."

The local committee on the Woman's Board consisting of Mrs. Charles S. Lester, Mrs. Charles F. Dowd, Mrs. J. A. Smith, Mrs. L. W. James, Miss Proudfit, Miss L. A. Hays and Miss Terrett, has carefully provided for the comfort of all who wish to attend the meetings of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies in connection with the General Assembly, Ample accommodations are secured, at reduced rates, for visitors as well as delegates. Many women prominent in missions are here or have sent word that they intend to be present, including workers in the churches, missionaries and ing workers in the churches, missionaries and mission teachers. These gatherings of the women Committee of Home Missions is at Temple Grove Committee of Home Missions is at Temple Grove Seminary, Circular and Spring sts., and the headquarters for the Central Committee of For-eign Missions is at the house of Miss Gillis, Chapman Place, Broadway. The principal meet-ings of the societies are to be held in the Second Presbyterian Church to-morrow for home mis-sions and next Monday for foreign missions.

DR. CRAIG SPEAKS OUT BOLDLY AGAIN. THE SERMON OF THE BETHRING MODERATOR RE-ECHOES THE DELIVERANCES OF THE LAST TWO ASSEMBLIES.

Saratoga, May 17 (Special).-The annual sermon at the opening of the General Assembly is supposed to sound the keynote of the meeting. If that be true, this year the meeting is to be conservative, intensely conservative. No speech at Detroit, Portland or Washington was more deeply dyed than the sermon of this morning. For minutes Dr. Craig held the rapt attention of the great church, full of commissioners, ex-commissioners and friends. No one who differed from him could take exceptions to his manly stand for the truth, as he understands the opinions of learned men high in the courts of the Presbyterian Church. Sundry deliverances of the General Assembly, the Confession of Faith, the Bible itself, were all quoted in support of his position that the Bible as we have it, when freed from the errors of copyists and printers, is the very word of God. The Bible is not to be handled as other books are studied. Its nature, its origin, its authors demand books.

pression of the hope that there would soon be reunion between the Northern and Southern Churches.

THE NEW MODERATOR.

Dr. Samuel A. Mutchmore, the successful candidate for Moderator, was born in Ohio of Scotch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Thomas McCune, an officer under General Hugh Brady, of military distinction in Pennsylvania. Dr. Mutchmore was three years in the Ohio University, and a year and a half at the Law-School in Indiana University. He was graduated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, under President John C. Young, and studied theology at Danville Seminary. Dr. Mutchmore entered the active ministry in 1858 as home missionary in Southern Kentucky, While stationed at Bowling Green he occupied the pulpit of Dr. Halsey, the Chestinut Street Presbyterian Caurch in Louisville, for several months. After a year's pastorate at Columbia, Mo., the seat of the Missouri University, he was called to Fulton, Mo., the seat of the Missouri University, he was called to Fulton, Mo., the seat of the Missouri University, he was called to Fulton, Mo., the seat of the Missouri University, he was called to Fulton, Mo., the seat of the Missouri University, he was called to Fulton, Mo., the seat of the Missouri University, he was called to Fulton, Mo., the seat of the Missouri University, he was called to Fulton, Mo., the seat of the Missouri University, he was called to Fulton, Mo., the seat of the Missouri University, he was called to Fulton, Mo., the seat of the Missouri University, he was called to Fulton, Mo., the seat of the delivers of the decitine of Hely Scriptic Report of the delivers of the decitine of Hely Scriptic Report of the delivers As to its origin, Dr. Craig said:

It may be that sometimes held that the Holy Scriptures should be examined, criticised, dealt with just as may be done with any other book; that they should be put to the test of literary canons, and required to pass the ordeal of human presuppositions, as to what should be the style, the amount of knowledge, the degree of culture, which may be considered pertinent to writers of a given age, before credence can be granted to their historical truthfulness, or to their dogmatic interances. I have no fear for the Scriptures, as the final outcome of such a mode of treatment. But the query may be raised, should Christians hold too tenaciously to such a mode of treatment? Is it not rather better form to say that we should handle this book of books as we do no other? Shail we enter upon the examination of this book under the conduct of human rules of criticism, and determine to acknowledge the part and to reject that part under the influence of human testimony, obtained as the result of human canons of literary methods, when the splendor of the supernatural is flashing upon it at every page; "when the heavenliness of the matter, the efficacy of the doctrine, the majesty of the style, the many other incomparable excelences and the entire perfection thereof, do abundantly evidence it to be the word of God?" when Christ has most solemnly faught us to trust the Scriptures as given us of God; when the Apostles have added their witness to it as true, quoting from almost every book of the Old Testament, and using again and again the very language of an Old Testament writer, deciaring that the Holy Ghost spake that word which Esalus or David had used.

NO OTHER BOOK LIKE IT.

NO OTHER BOOK LIKE IT.

It may not be beyond the truth to say that when we come to such a book as the Bible, with all these characteristics, with the undoubted claim that it makes that it is Spirit-breathed as to thoughts and words, not in one or more parts, but in all parts; with the sanction of Christ and His holy Apostles upon this claim; with the account of mighty signs and wonders wrought in attestation of the divine mission of those whom God used as His prophets or mouthpleces; with instance after instance of predictions fulfilled; with the proof, from accurate observation, that human history is but the outcome of the eternal purpose of our God, as it is manifested in His wondrous book; with the additional fact that this divinely efficient truth is turning the world upside down as it moves upon its conquering way; that when we come to the scrutiny of such a book as this we should form a rule just the reverse of that which has guided the inquiries of some thinkers, and conclude to handle it as we would no other book because there is no other book like it, and the difference is just this, that every other book is human, and this book is divine, with this human element, that it was given to the world, from God, by means of divinely inspired men. It is fair to say that debate cannot be joined upon the historical question of the judgment of our body as to the doctrine of Holy Scriptures, as that doctrine is iald down in the Confession of Faith and interpreted by the Church. The interpretations have been uniform, unvaried. They stand by the originals. They guard the Bible as we now have it, as God's word written; all of which, being immediately insurged is traced to God (who is truth itself). or mouthpleces; with instance after instance by the originals. They guard the Bible as we now have it, as God's word written; all of which, being immediately inspired, is traced to God (who is truth itself), the author thereof, declaring the authority of Holy Scripture, and urging the duty of believing and obeying it, because it is the word of God. No issue can be intelligently joined at this point within our Church. Human atterance cannot be made more precise and accurate than we have made our testimony, at every period of Church life, to the error-lessness, infallibility, inerrancy of Holy Scripture, and no Church has been more dilgent and patient in the effort to rid present copies of mistakes made in transmission, reaching out to the pure text, which doubtless lies at our hands, in the various manuscripts open to our inspection. Let us be candid with ourselves, with our sister Churches, and with the world awaiting our testimony. No confusion can reign among us, as to what the Church has taught on this all-important subject of Holy Scripture.

Holy Scripture.

Earnest and intelligent debate can be raised only at the point of a different question, to wit: Has our Church been in error all these years, as to her doctrine of Holy Scripture? Is that doctrine, cearly stated and fully recognized, an un-Scriptural doctrine? Does it go beyond the claims of the Scripture, and beyond the possibility

of proof, and is it, therefore, to be abandoned, and a new statement of confessional belief as to Holy Scripture made out and constitutionally adopted? On an issue thus stated, intelligent debate may begin and be conducted to a clear, and hence easily understood conclusion, and upon no other point within the domain of the doctrine of Holy Scripture.

ONE COURT OR SEVERAL?

SOME OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED,

THE PROPOSAL TO MERGE INTO ONE

THE TRIBUNALS OF CO-ORDINATE

THE TRIBUNALS OF CO-ORDINATE

mon Pleas, in which he opposes the consolidation

In closing, Dr. Craig said:

Let us be careful of the teaching and training of our Presbyterian youth, declaring to them the whole counsel of God. In these days of extended and minute organization within our congregations, we must see to it that mere organization does not usurp the place of the wholesome teaching and firm moral training of our own preclous children and the little ones of other households committed to our care. In the formative period of youth, wisdom would suggest that we keep our own well under the influence of our well-ordered and intelligent Church, rather than to commit them too far at a tender age to the doubtful enthusiasm and varue conceptions of divine truth which are api to accompany the effort to mass the youth of the land into general organizations for Christian work. We want a true, well-disciplined, godly succession of Presbyterian sons and daughters, who will carry forward our belove! Church through the ages, scattering the priceless benefits which she has in hand among all nations.

AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR UNION.

AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR UNION.

Let us not expect this to ensue as by magic surely relied on to bring to realization this ardent breach in our beloved Presbyterian Zion. Shall w

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS ADJOURN. PROCEEDINGS OF THE FINAL DAY OF THE ANNUAL MEETING AT BINGHAMTON -

THE HOME MISSION WORK. Society was held here yesterday. The president, the objection is that the present system results in a Rev. William A. Robinson, made the opening address, in which he spoke of the stringency of the Rev. Frank Fitch gave an able and highly finished.

address on the subject of city evangelization. The lasts more than one week and one day of the Rev. H. N. Kinney described the most modern succeeding week, and generally has a calendar of methods of the institutional church. The Rev. Wayland Spaulding gave an address, of which the leading thought was hunger for souls. He presented it four months in the year. The work of the General lasts are the presented in the control of the con

embstituted for the Rev. A. F. Norcross, deceased. Terms of the three courts.

In the course of the business meeting of the Home. So in regard to the Chambers

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS BURNED.

THE RECORDS OF THE PORT OF BOSTON DE

STROYED IN A FIRE WHICH DID OVER

5150.00 DAMAGE BESIDES.

Boster, May 17.—State Street Block, a six-story granite structure, bounded by Atlantic-ave on the east, India-st, on the south and State-st, on the north, was hally damaged and its contents ruined by fire and water early this morning. It was used as a United States bonded warehouse, and a custom-house officer states that there was over \$1,000.00 worth of goods in the building, upon which, in his opinion, the loss will exceed \$150,000.

The building is valued at \$200,000, and is damaged.

Or others who have no knowledge of their rights a successful attempt to wrongfully get hold of such moneys may never be challenged.

The great mass of this business is in the Supreme Court, but to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to allow a person who falls to get from the experienced judge what he wishes to go to judges who have no knowledge of their rights a successful attempt to wrongfully get hold of such moneys may never be challenged.

The great mass of this business is in the Supreme Court, but to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to allow a person who falls to get from the experienced judge what he wishes to go to judge who have no knowledge of their rights a successful attempt to wrongfully get hold of such moneys may never be challenged.

The great mass of this business is in the Supreme Court, but to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to give the same jurisdiction to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to give the same juri

In the section adjoining the burned portion is the wholesale liquor store of J. D. & M. Williams, running from Nos. \$2 and \$4 Central-st. to Nos. ISI and ISI State-st. The stock of this store was damaged considerably by water. The cellars on the Central-st. side, opposite the burned building, were flooded, and the occupants will suffer considerable damage by water.

The upper floors contained all the records of the Port of Boston from the time the British evacuated the city to ISS. When the French Spollation Claims were being heard these records were of immense value. They were simply filed in wooden boxes and arranged so that access could be had to them readily. This loss falls upon the United States Government, and is, of course, irreparable. It is the custom to keep the records at the custom house for about five years, and then to transfer them to the Appraiser's Stores. The records from ISS are now in the custom house. Those destroyed run back prior to the regular formation of the United States Government. They had been stored in the very top loft in the so-called Appraiser's Stores, and there they had been carefully taken care of by Captain Boutwell, who has been for many years in the United States customs service at this port.

-A ROAD MACHINE PLANT DESTROYED. The entire plant of the Climax Road Machine Company, at Marathon, Westchester County, was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. A fire was discovered near the shaving-room at about 10 o'clock Wednesday night, but was put out without loss. Another fire started in the shaving-room soon after I o'clock yesterday morning, which spread over the whole building. The loss on the plant and stock is \$25.99; insurance, \$11,000. The factory had been in operation for six years. It employed sixty men, and had a capacity of four complete machines cach day. About one hundred machines in process of manufacture were destroyed. The storehouse containing finished stock, which was separate from the factory, was saved. The factory will be rebuilt, but likely at some place with better shipping facilities than at Marathon. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to have been caused by tranns.

LOSSES AT THE NEW-HAVEN FIRE. New-Haven, May 17.—Three alarms of fire soon after 11.20 o'clock last night called nearly the entire fire department to the old Northampton freight depot, Long Wharf, and before the flames were exdepot. Long Wharf, and before the flames were ex-tinguished damage to the estimated amount of \$20,000 had been done. The fire started in a freight car loxied with naphtha and miscellaneous mer-chandise, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The flames quickly spread to the neighboring cars and then to the transfer-house. The major part of the house and about forty cars, part of which were filled with mer-chandise, were damaged. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

JURISDICTION.

VENTION IN WHICH THE JUDGES AND LAWYERS OF THIS CITY ARE DEEPLY INTERESTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: One of the most important questions to come before the Constitutional Convention about to be held relates to the constitution of the courts of the city of New-York, and a consideration of several courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction.

State, in substantially its present condition, will be continued, and to keep the city of New-York in accord with the rest of the State it is necessary that there should be in this judicial district a Supreme Court having general jurisdiction of law and equity. Is there any reason why this Supreme Court, properly organized, should not be able to do all the judicial business of this city? I think it must be conceded that the answer to this question must be in the affirmative; and then another question is presented, whether there are any advantages in having more than one court. or whether a consistent system cannot be estab-lished which will much more satisfactorily and economically do the work necessary to be done than the present system of independent courts.

WASTE OF TIME UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM. I suppose the sole object sought to be attained is the best system that can be devised for the prompt and efficient transaction of judicial business, that the interests or inclinations of any judicial officer or sentiment in regard to a particular court should not outwelch the public good, and that the Binghamton, N. Y., May 17 (Special).—The annual question is to be examined with the one object of meeting of the New-York State Home Missionary setting at the best system practicable. The first

times and the need of close economy. The secretary, the Rev. Ethan Cartla, next presented his report, sary. In the Superior Court there are four Genwhich showed great progress during the year. The eral Terms a year, consisting of three Judges. That Rev. Frank Fitch gave an able and highly finished. General Term never, as far as I am informed, with great cornestness and with fine touches of humor.

The Congregational State Association was called district courts, but even that work could be done The Congregational State Association was called to order at 9 o'clock this morning. The Rev. George H. Balley, who has been treasurer of the association for fourteen years, resigned. It was voted that the for fourteen years, resigned. It was voted that the Court of Common Pleas sits over two weeks in Lewin F. Fuell, of Mount Vernon, was elected in a month, and it is perfectly apparent that a General his place. The trustees of the Ministerial Relief Term organized with five or six judges would be Fund were re-elected, the Rev. W. H. Pound being able to do all the work now done by the General

substituted for the Rev. A. F. Nortross, deceased. In the course of the business meeting of the Home Missionary Society the Rev. Dr. Honry A. Stemson made some keen remarks upon "Tramp Ministers," whom each secretary works out of his wan State and recommends to some other State. They have applied to the Chambers business of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas. One middle freedome Coverities of the Rev. Dougran appliance. The other Rev. Dougran appliance. The local Rev. Lee were elected trustees. A devotional service of the despest interest was then conducted by the Rev. W. Scudder.

The principal exercise of the morning was a lotter conducted by the Rev. W. H. Scudder.

The principal exercise of the morning was a lotter conducted by the Rev. W. H. Scudder.

The principal exercise of the morning was a lotter second of methods of church work. The venerable cursion of methods of church work in the even-ing service. The Rev. C. A. Adden dwelt on individual work in revivals. The Rev. Henry Marketts spoke of peculiar subjects for sermons. The Rev. E. N. Packard said that these senational methods would last awhile and meeted to be constantly considered and the Rev. William Park mode a brief for the religion of the afternoon seession an interest was made be the Rev. Goard M. Hownson, on Sunday-school missionary work. Them of the might to be fair in the chief of the part of the control of the sasciational essay, by the Rev. After Cotion, of Patchonic, whose church entertained that the light to be fair in the considerable association last year. He spoke of Neberhalman was been proposed to the light of the procession and the Rev. John Franklin, with mean not one astray and was being punished by the present and the Rev. John Franklin, with mean not only announce principles, but must follow them to their enforcement. The discussion of the church and public that the same and of the work of the court. In all these cases the infants' real estate, the appointment of the afternoon.

The next annual meeting to be held in

In the second to proceedings for the side of infants real estate, the appointment of new framework of infants and the second to proceedings for the side of infants real estate, the appointment of new framework of the side of real season, the payment out of court of money deposited in any of the numerous actions brough for the sale of real seate, or of money deposited in any of the numerous actions brought for the sale of real seate, or of money deposited in court under condemnation proceedings, and proposited in any of the numerous actions brought for the sale of real seate, or of money deposited in court under condemnation proceedings, and proposited in any of the numerous actions brought for the court. In all these cases the infance creditors and others are believes the halve who has to pays the court and in the seate of the rights a successful attempt to wrongfully get hold of such moneys may never be challenged.

The great mass of this business is in the Supreme Court, but to give the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to allow a person who fails to get from the experienced jurge what he will not be in the suprement of the same jurisdiction to the other courts is only to allow a person who fails to get from the experienced jurge what has submitted to the seate of the se which, in his opinion, the loss will exceed \$150,000, erry or money thus situated, unless he has constant. The building is valued at \$250,000, and is damaged to the extent of \$50,000. The structure is owned by tection, for it is only by such constant experience. Mrs. Paran Stevens, of New-York. The custom that there can be the necessary familiarity with thouse, which is close by the burned building, was not injured. The fire is supposed to have originated from an explosion.

In the section adjoining the burned portion is the wholesale fluor store of J. D. & M. Williams, runthe supervision of one set of judicial officers, that to undo without calling to his attention what his associate has done, can be put a stop to.

THE ARUSE OF MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS.

Consolidation is also necessary to prevent another abuse that has grown up, viz., of making appli-cation to one court for relief, and, when it has been denied, going from court to court or judge to judge until some complacent judge is found who will grant what others have refused. This is often done by merely changing the title of the court after the

papers are verified and have been presented to one judge and the order refused by him. This practice is almost sure to escape detection, because the papers are only filed in the court in which the application is granted; and the fact that successful application was made is never, except by the merest accident, called to the attention of the judge who had refused it. Occasionally, however, this sort of thing is discovered.

So in the matter of applications for the appointment of receivers and other officers. It is frequently the case that before a motion for the appointment of a receiver is made or before action is brought an attempt is made to ascertain whether the judge holding chambers of the court at a particular time would appoint a particular person as such receiver. If he acquiesces, the motion is brought in another court. And it often happens that the parties to the action who have no real interest in the property which the receiver takes, or in the administration of the trust—as in the case of insolvent partnerships or corporations, where the creditors are the real owners of the property—the parties to such an action are in this case chabled to have their own receivers appointed and to deal with the property of their creditors without an opportunity for the trust—as however to deal the property.

There is nothing that is more demoralizing to the creditors to have a voice in the selection of the trust—es nothing that is more demoralizing to the first ere is nothing that is more demoralizing to the of a lawyer's selecting a particular judge before whom he can bring his case to trial or a hearing; and the criticism upon judicial proceedings in the city of New-York in past times have resulted from this ability to select a particular indices before whom he can bring his case to trial or a hearing; and the criticism upon judicial proceedings in the city of New-York in past times have resulted from this ability to select a particular officer for a particular case. This would be remedied by the consolidation of

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

An examination of the English system-which gives, as I am informed, the greatest satisfactionwill show the general lines upon which a system can be modelled. As before stated, the Supreme Court must be continued as a part of the Supreme Court of the State, and the judges of the Supreme THE INSURANCE ON JONES'S WOOD.

The insurance on the Jones's Wood property, which was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, amounted to \$57,589, distributed in thirty different companies. On the Wastington Park property the insurance was distributed in sixty-seven companies, and amounted to \$160,560.

A DELEGATE KILLED ON A TEAIN.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 17.—H. C. Snodgrass (Dem.) was renominated for Congress for the IIId Tennessee District at 5 a. m. here to-day, on the \$37th ballot. Returning from the convention on the train, Dr. A. L. Griffith, a delegate from Jasper, Tenn., was shot and killed by John L. Stickley, another delegate. Stickley was drunk.

an interview with Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, in which he opposes the consolidation of the courts, and in which he puts forth certain arguments in favor of a continuation of the present system. It is therein stated that "It is part

of the courts, and in which he puts forth certain arguments in favor of a continuation of the present system. It is therein stated that "It is part of the judicial history of the State that the Superior Court of New-York City was created by the Legislature at the instance of the Bar, which chafed under the apparent favoritism shown by the Supreme Court to a limited circle of practitioners accustomed to appear before it."

If this is a part of the judicial history of the State, it seems to have been reserved for Judge Daily to discover R. He does not say he was present, and it is hardly possible that he was, and took part in the proceedings which resulted in the establishment of the Superior Court. In the first volume of "Hail's Superior Court Reports," the preface states the reasons which led to the establishment of the Superior Court, and after speaking of the change of the Supreme Court by the Constitution of 1821, it says: "This change, which promised a vast increase of judicial learning and ability, was found fully adequate to the requirements of every part of the State, excepting the city of New-York, where nearly as many causes of importance are annually tried it is believed) as in all the State beside. The county of New-York required a provision for itself, without being connected with other countles. For a cause to reach a trial in the Supreme Court under the period of twelve or fifteen months from the return of the process had become an unusual occurrence, and this without the imputation of any blame to the Judge of the first circuit. In the year 1827 these exils had become materially aggravated, "The anxiety of the Bar, in addition to the substantial requirements of the community, suggested various remedies for the evil that existed, and none appeared more obvious than to remodel the Common Pleas tormerly styled the Mayor's Court by enlarging its jurisdiction, increasing the formerly allotted to a single judge, and in consequence a petition was presented to the Legislature for the exhabilishment of a

THE PLEA OF SAFETY.

The only other argument, if argument it can be called, contained in the pamphlet mentioned in favor of meintaining the present system, is that in some way, not exactly stated, at one time in the judicial history of this State it was necessary for "the Bar to seek the Common Pleas and Superior Courts for absolute safety." This statement has been many times made before, but never by any one that I know of except the judges of the courts amed, and I have yet to learn of a single case of any individual ever being compelied to go to either of those courts for safety. The idea that the Bar or the community would have to flee from Judges Van Brust, Barrett, Lawrence and Fatterson to Judges Daly. Bookstaver, Giegertch and Bischoff for safety is, to say the least grotesque. But a moment's consideration will show that the real danger lies, not in a plaintiff being unable to obtain justice against an influential defendant, but in the schemes contrived whereby an individual will apply to and obtain from a court of justice the affirmative relief to which he is not entitled, in the way of injunctions and receiverships and other orders or judgments in equity. In all the cases in which there has been in the past an abuse of judicial proceedings it has been where the plainjudicial history of this State it was necessary for

TO ALBANY-PLANS OF THEIR OPPONENTS. The leaders in the equal suffrage movement among the women of this city had a meeting yes-terday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, No. 433 Fifth-ave., and agreed to increase the volunteer committee having charge of the movement to fifty. As some of the women mentioned as members of the larger committee were out of the city, it was decided not to announce what others have refused. This is often done by merely changing the fille of the court after the papers are verified and have been presented to one judge and the order refused by him. This practice is almost sure to escape detection, because the papers are only filed in the court in which the application is granted; and the fact that successful application is granted; and the fact that successful application was made is never, except by the merest accident, called to the attention of the judge who had refused it. Occasionally, however, this sort of thing is discovered.

So in the matter of applications for the appointment of a receiver and other officers. It is frequently the case that before a motion for the appointment of a receiver and other officers. It is frequently in attempt is made to ascertain whether the judge holding chambers of the court at a particular time would appoint a particular person as such receiver. If he acquiesces, the motion is brought on before action is brought in another court. And it often happens that the parties to the action who have no real interest in the property which the receiver takes, or in the administration of the trust—as in the case of insolvent partnerships or corporations, where the creditors are the real owners of the property—the partles to such an action are in this case enabled to have their own receivers appointed and to deal with the property of their creditors without an opportunity for the creditors to have a voice in the selection of t

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS. | CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS. | San Francisco, May 17, 1894. | Yesterday To-day. | Alta |

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers-st, daily as follows, and five miutes earlier from West 23d-st:

9:15

As As - Vestibule Limited, Bradford and Salamanca, Farior car to Baffrao,

3:00

1. M. - Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, 'la Chautaquay Lake. Sleepers to Chi-

namon, Elmira Buttaio, Bradford and Sala3:100 **M.-Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chiago, Cleveland and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 **P. M.-Solid train to Chicago, a Niagara Falla.
Siespers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:30 **P. M.-Sula Chautaqua Lake and Niagara Falla.
Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo,
Chicago and Cincinnati. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo,
Chicago and Cincinnati. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo,
Chicago and Cincinnati. TICKETS. AND PULLMAN
Laccommodations at 251, 291, 601 and 957 Broadway, 166
Last 126th-st., Chamber. and West 23d-st., ferries, NewYork; 233 Futton-st., Brooklyn; 250 Hudson-st., Hoboken,
and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for
and deecks buggage from hotels and residences to destisalica.

Bailroans.

Dennsylvania

RAILROAD.

STATIOTS fost of Districts and Cocilivit Stroots

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.-Parlor Car to Pictsourg.

10:00 A. M. FAST LINE.-Parlor Car to Pictsourg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.-Pulman Browing and State Room. Sleeping. Dining. Smoking. and object and the pictsourge of the pictsourge and object and continuent Tile A. M. and Indianapolis B. A. M. Chiclionat Tile A. M. and Indianapolis B. A. M. Chicago and Dining Cars to St. Louis. Louis-ville, and Chicago and Dining Cars to St. Louis. Louis-ville, and Chicago and Dining Cars to St. Louis. Louis-ville, and Chicago P. M. Chicago P. M. St. Louis. Louis Tile P. M. Schiller and Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cheveland 11:15 A. M. Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.-Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Checkend. 11:15 A. M. Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

8:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.-Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Creveland. Arrives Chicago and Cheveland. Arrives Chicago and Cheveland. Arrives Chicago and Cheveland. St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:40 P. M. PACTPIC EXPRESS.-Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago and Toledo only. And Cleveland except Saturnay. BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH. BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH,
8-830, 9-10:00 (Limited, During Car), 11 A. M., 2:10,
3:20 (Congressional Limited, all Partor and Dining
Cars), 4:30, 5 (During Car), 0: P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:60 A. M., 2:20 (Congressional Limited, all
Parlor and Dining Cars), 4:30, 5 (Dining Car), 9:00
1. M., 12:15 night.
4:30 P. M.-Richamond and Danville Express, daily,
Sleepers to Augusta, Tampa, and New-Orleans; 12:15
night, daily, Sleepers to Adanta and St. Augustane.
5:00 P. M.-Daily for Chesapesike & Onto Railway,
Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
For Old POINT COMPORT and NOBFOLK via Cape
Charles Route, 8: A. M. week-days, and, with Through
Sleeper, 8: P. M., daily,
ATLANTE: COAST LINE, 9:00 A. M., daily, Sleepers to
Tampa, Jacksonville, and Charleston, 9:00 P. M., daily,
Sleepers to Port Tampa and Jacksonville. Tampa, Jacksonville, and Charleston. 9:00 P. M. daily. Sleepers to Port Tampa and Jacksonville. For ATLANTIC CITY 1:50 P. M. week-days, with Through Buffet Parlor Car. Proceedings. Per Long Parlor Car. Per CAPE, MAY, 1:00 P. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9:10 Fennie Limited), 19:10, 11 A. M., 12:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9:10 Fennie Limited), 19:10, 11 A. M., 12:35 night, 20:31, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night, 10 A. M., 2, 4:50, 5, 6, 7:45, 8, 9; P. M., 12:15 night, Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1195, 113, and 261 Broadway; 1 Area of Cortionts Street, 13, and 261 Broadway; 1 Area of Cortionts Street, 14 Outri Street, and foot of Desirosses and cortionts Street, 15 Broadway; and Broadlyn, 15 Broadway; and Broadlyn, 15 Station, 15 Broadway; and Broadlyn, 15 Station, 15 Broadway; and Broadlyn, 15 Station, 15 Broadway; 15 Station, 15 Broadway; 15 Station, 15 Station bargage from hotels and residences.

S. M. PREVOST.

General Manager.

General Pass'r Agent.

"AMERICA'S CREATEST RAILROAD." NEWYORK & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Brom Grand Central Station, 423 Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express,
Fastest train in the world.

9:30 A. M.—Daily Fast Mail., For Buffalo, Niagara
Falle, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Day Express.

1:00 P. M.—Daily Southwestern Limited for Cincianati, Chicago, St. Louis.

3:300 P. M.—Daily, Southwestern Limited for Cincianati, Chicago, St. Louis.

3:300 P. M.—Daily, New-York and Chicago Limited.

1:00 P. M.—Daily, New-York and Chicago Limited.

3:300 P. M.—Daily, New-York and Chicago Limited.

6:26 P. M.—Daily, For Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Chicago S. Dorinati and St. Louis.

6:26 P. M.—Daily, For Buffalo, Ningara Falls, Saranas Chicago P. Maine and Montreal.

75:10 F. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Ningara Faiis, Sarainas, Lake, Mainne and Montreal.

2:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.

D:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Ogdensburg, and except Saurday, for Cape Vincent.

D:04 A M. and 5:40 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Hartem Division.

Wagner Falace cars on all through trains.

Ticket and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 251, 413, 785, 942 Brandway, 235 Columbus Ave., 53 West 125th St., and 74 Brandway, 235 Columbus Ave., 53 West 125th St., and 74 Brandway, 25 Columbus Ave., 53 West 125th St., and 74 Brandway, 25 Columbus Ave., 55 West 125th St., and 74 Brandway, 25 Columbus Ave., 55 West 125th St., and 74 Brandway, 25 Columbus Ave., 55 West 125th St., and 74 Brandway, St. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checkel from hotel or residence by the Westots Express Co.

Baggage checkel from hotel of Page 200 Co.

Express Co.

JOHN M. TOUCEY.

General Manager.

Gen. Page Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS PULLMAN BUFFET COACHES, PINTSCH LIGHT, Direct route to New And, Madden Fillman Buffet Burge, Madison, Mottistown, Plassane, Paterson, Booston, Dover, Statiope, Budde Lakke, Lake Hoppaton, Dover, Statiope, Budde Lakke, Lake Hoppaton, Phillips Budde Lakke, Lake Hoppaton, Phillips Budde Lake, Lake Hoppaton, Phillips Budde, Easton, Water Gap, Stroutdeller, Flore Budde, Lake Lake, Hoppaton, Phillips Budde, Easton, Water Gap, Stroutdeller, Flore Budde, Lake Lake, Danville, Northumberland, Montrose, Bingham Ton, Pittsford, Waterstine, Utica, Richfele Lake, Madistrand, Montrose, Bingham Coache, Budde, Budde, Budde, Budde, Budde, Budde, Carlot, Carlot, Budde, Budd

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination. N. Y. ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.

Trains leave foot of West 42d-st. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin-st.:

7.30 A. M. (daily except Sunday) for Wallkill Valley R. (daily except Sunday) for Wallkill Valley R. (daily except Sunday) for Wallkill Valley R. (daily except Sunday) for Complete R. (daily except Sunday) for Complete R. (daily except Sunday) Sulfon Co. Express for Wallkill Valley Raliroad stations, Campbeil Hall, Middletown, Sulfon Co. Express for Wallkill Valley Raliroad stations, Campbeil Hall, Middletown, Fisheritile, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.

7.44 P. M. (daily) Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburg, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway, J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A. (56 Beaver-st., New-York,

WEST SHORE R.R. Trains leave West 42d-st. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin-st.; 5:15 A. M.—Daily for Aloany, Utica, Syracuse. Rochester, Buffalo, Nagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.

5:15 P. M.—Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Nagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit,

Rochester, Buraio, Nagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago.

Sti5 P. M.—Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Nagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago, For theta, time-tables, parior and sleeping-car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New York, and at stations. Time-tables at principal hotels. For other information address.

C. E. LAMBERGE. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, Vanderbilt-ave., New-York

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

Past Express Trains to

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATL ST. LOUIS MAND ALL POINT'S WEST.

PALLMANN CAR SERVICE OF POINT'S WEST.

Levilmann Carlot of Liberty-st. All. TRAINS.

1:30 P. M., and 12:15 night. PITTNIGTRG 1:30 P. M.,
12:18 night. CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS Raily, 9 A. M.,
weekdays, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. SHINGTON, EALTIMORE, 9:00 (1:30 A. M., Dining Carl., 1:30
(3:00 EX Sun.), 6:00 Dining Carl., 6:00 P. M. SWINGTON, EALTIMORE, 9:00 (1:30 A. M., Dining Carl., 1:30
(3:00 EX Sun.), 6:00 Dining Carl., 6:00 P. M. SUNDAY,
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M., daily 1:30 P. M. Ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, 5:00 P. M., daily, though service are
via Washington and Shenandoah Valley route serving and
lluminated by Pintsch Light. Offices, 172, 261, 41 Trains
lluminated by Pintsch Light. Offices, 172, 261, 41 Trains
Pulton-st., Brocklyn; station fact of Liberty-st., C. R. B.
of N. J.

New-York Transfer Company will call for barrage.